AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Amend the following paragraphs:

[0066] --FIG. 12 is a schematic illustration of another magnet assembly for use in the apparatus according to the present invention; ~~and~~

FIG. 13 is a schematic illustration of a variation of another apparatus embodying the subject matter of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a sectional view of the apparatus of FIG. 1, illustrating an instrument provided with a drill;

FIG. 15 is a sectional view of the apparatus of FIG. 1, illustrating an instrument provided with a set of forceps; and

FIG. 16 is a sectional view of the apparatus of FIG. 1, illustrating an instrument provided with a needle.

[0069] --FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram showing the relationship of components of the apparatus for determining the location of the instrument 1, the direction of the instrument axis or feed axis and the roll angle of the instrument 1 can be displayed via a connected evaluation unit [[4]] 5 on a display [[5]] 6, with the aid of the determined data.--.

[0071] -- FIG. 4 is a sectional view of yet another variation of the apparatus according to the present invention in which the magnet 2 is driven by a separate drive M independently of the instrument axis L. This drive M may be provided electrically, for example by a battery or by a controllable electric motor;

alternatively, it can also be provided by hydraulic means of a liquid flowing through the instrument 1, for example a cooling liquid, or a gas, as shown in FIG. 5 by way of arrows 11.--

[0072] -- FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a magnet assembly 20 for use in the apparatus according to the present invention. The magnet assembly 20 includes three magnets 2a, 2b, 2c, of which the magnet 2a is moveable in relation to the other magnets 2b, 2c by a driver at a specific roll angle. As a result of this reproducible deflection of the magnet 2a from its rotation axis R, it is possible to temporarily interrupt the rotation of magnet 2a by means of a coupling 7 disposed between the drive M and the magnet 2, as shown in FIG. 7. A further option is to vary the amplitude of the magnetic field by means of shielding which is dependent on the roll angle.--.

[0073] -- Referring now to FIG. 8, there is shown a schematic illustration of an instrument 1 which is provided with one or more openings 8 (only one opening 8 is shown here) for emission of a liquid 12. As a result, therapeutic substances, such as cytostatica for tumor therapy, in liquid or dissolved form, can be released as accurately as possible. If the magnet 2 is driven by the liquid flow, it is also possible to measure the flow rate and emission rate of the solution. As shown in FIG. 9, the instrument 1 contains a device for production or emission of light beams, laser beams, radioactive beams, sound waves or ultrasound waves, as indicated by reference numeral 13. In FIG. 10, the instrument 1 contains a device 9 for recording incident optical images or ultrasound images, as indicated by reference numeral 14. This allows diagnosis in body cavities, digestive tract and vessels. It is also possible to provide the instrument 1 with a device for emitting or recording of electrical pulses and data, as shown in FIG. 11, and indicated by reference numeral 15.--.

[0074] -- FIG. 12 is a schematic illustration of another magnet assembly, generally designated by reference numeral 20 and including three magnets producing magnetic moment m1, m2, m3, respectively. The magnet assembly 20 is provided to measure the position and movement of the instrument 1 (not shown here) exactly and at an accurate time, i.e. in "real time". The use of two or more transmitters and/or receivers 4a, 4b also makes it possible to record complex signals, which can indicate the position of different instrument points.--.

[0076] --FIGS. 14-16 show variations of the instrument 1, whose tip is provided with at least one drill, a cutting or impact apparatus, a needle, a canular or a set of forceps.--.